Practicing Advanced Unit Testing

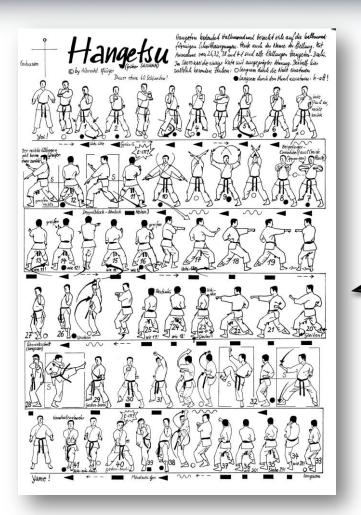
with the «Trading Card Game» Kata Björn Kimminich

Battlecry: Draw a slide. **Deathrattle:** Transform audience into 1/1 sheep.

Speaker

v2.3.2 (27.11.2014)





Kata (型 or 形 literally: "form") is a Japanese word describing detailed choreographed patterns of movements practiced either solo or in pairs.

Trading Card Game (TCG)

A [...] trading card game (TCG) [...] is a card game that uses specially designed sets of playing cards [...] mass-produced for trading or collectibility, and it must have rules for strategic game play. Acquiring these cards may be done by trading with other players or buying card packs.

Why invent another Kata?



Hearthstone: Heroes of Warcraft®



Kata Trading Card Game



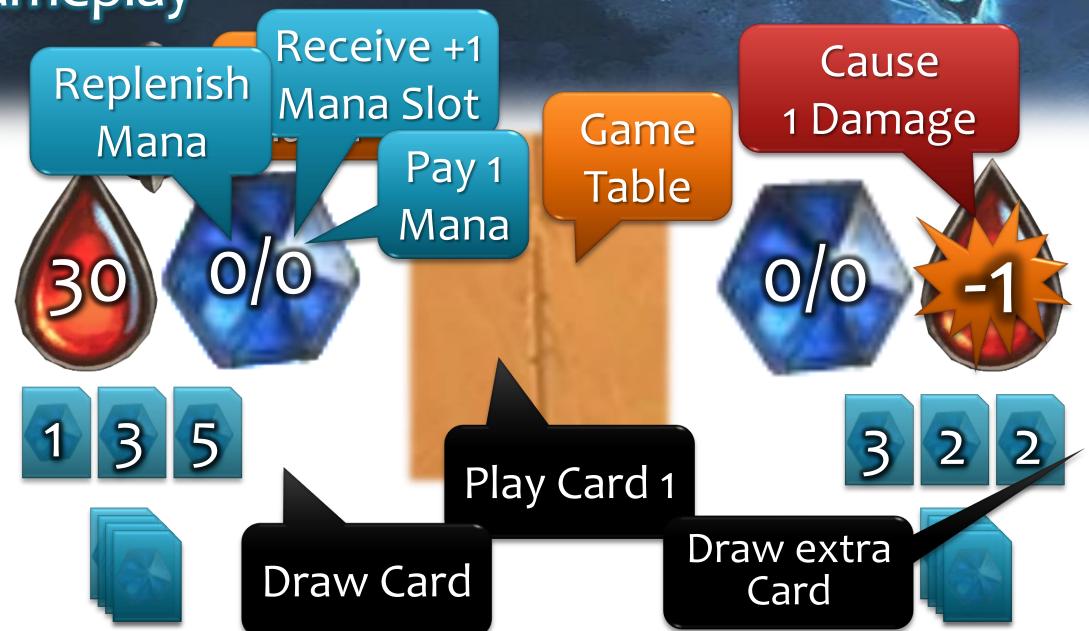
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Player Setup



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Gameplay



Forced Turn Skip









Ongoing Gameplay













Overload Rule

Q









Mana Cap





Mana is capped at 10 Slots

10/10







Bleedout Rule

6

Cause

1 Damage

10/10

Drawing from empty Deck







Game End

6

E

Winner!

4/10

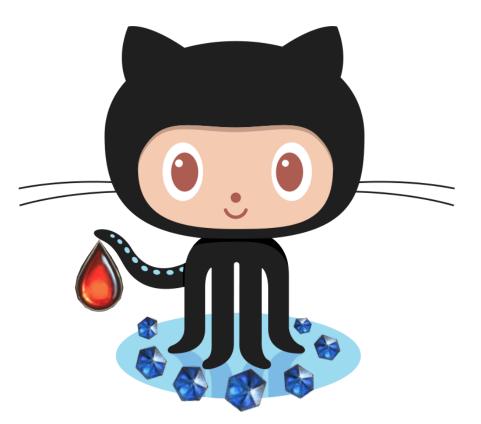


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Kata TCG Rules & Variations

https://github.com/bkimminich/kata-tcg

- Detailed rules description
- Advanced Variations
 - Mealing cards
 - Use cards as Minions
 - Different cost & damage
 - Card drawer cards
 - Deck customization



Kata TCG Sample Solution in Java

https://github.com/bkimminich/kata-tcg

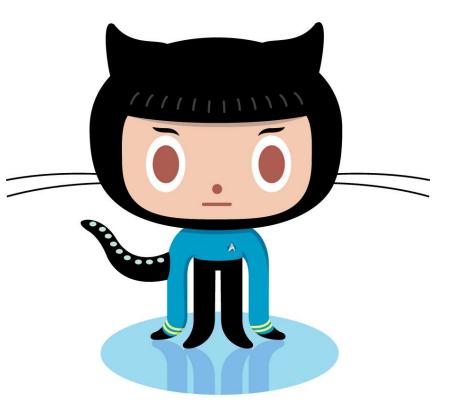
- Java 8
 - Lambdas & Stream API
- 🛯 Junit
- Mockito
 - For handling dependencies of tested objects
- Hamcrest
 - Matchers for better legibility in assertions
- System Rules
 - JUnit @Rules for substituting java.lang.System



Other Sample Solutions

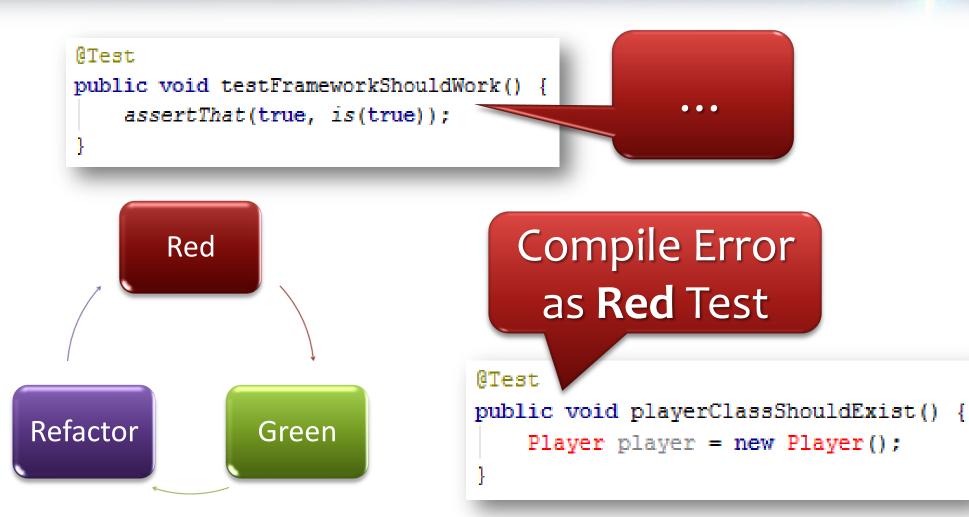
https://github.com/bkimminich/kata-tcg

- Groovy
 - Spock
- JavaScript
 - Karma
 - Jasmine
 - PhantomJS



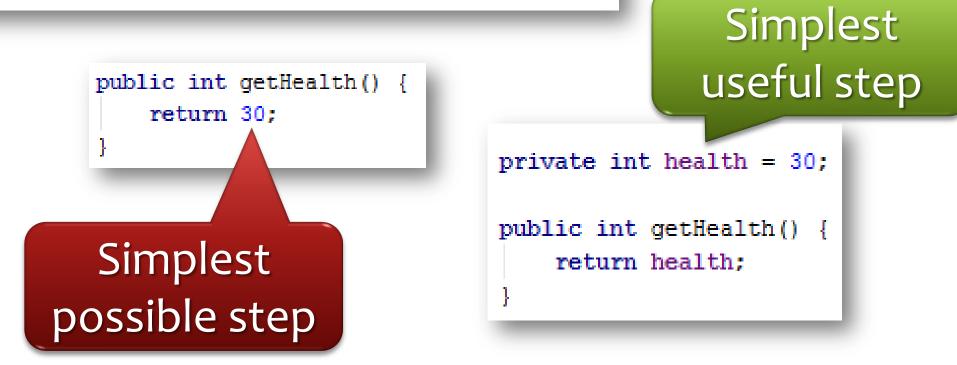
Advanced Unit Testing Examples

Skip No-Brainers

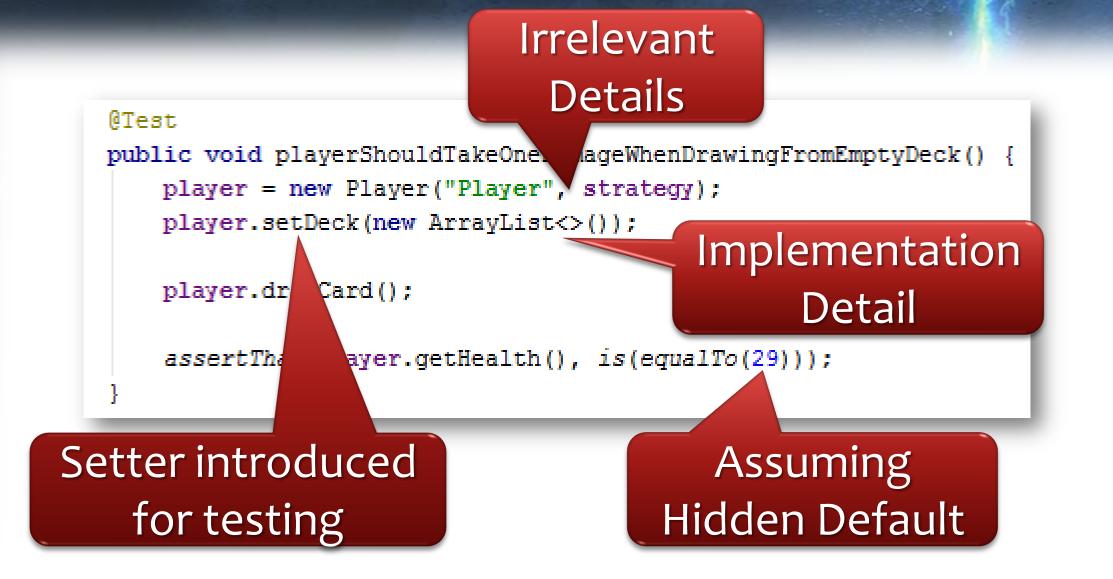


Obvious Implementation

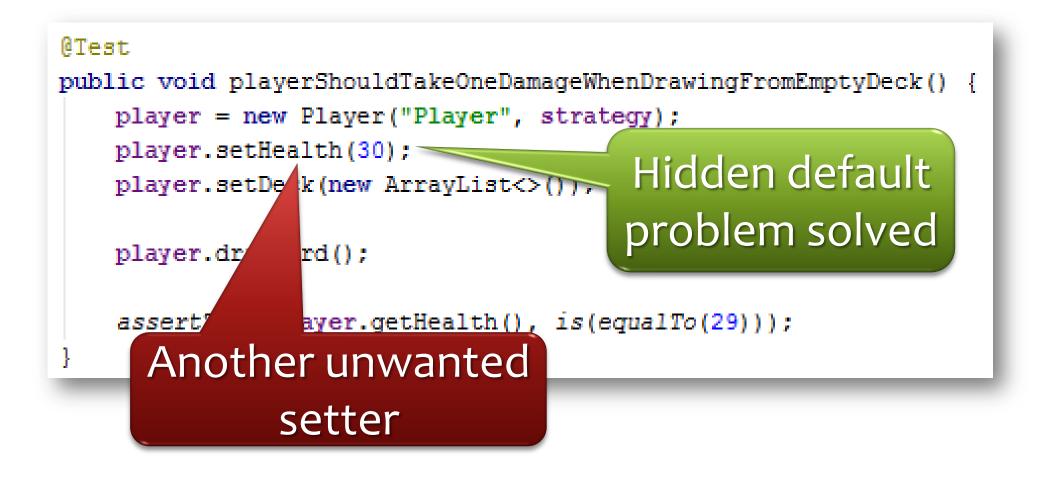
@Test
public void playerShouldHave30InitialHealth() {
 assertThat(player.getHealth(), is(equalTo(30)));



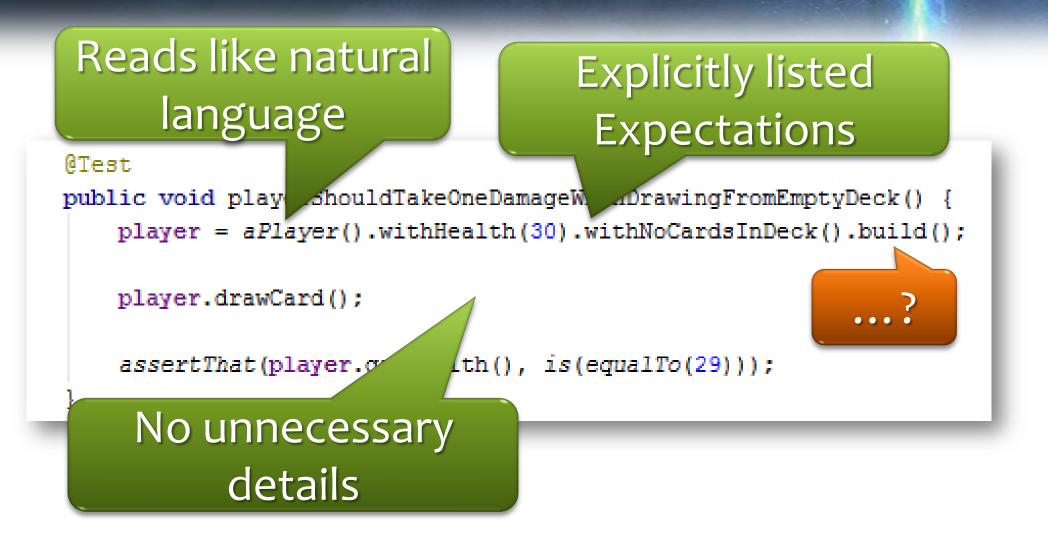
Specify the Object under Test



Define the Object under Test



Builder Pattern



Builder Internals

```
public class PlayerBuilder {
    private int health = 30;
    private int manaSlots = 0;
    private int mana = 0;
    private List<Card> deck = Card.list(0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8);
    private List<Card> hand = new ArrayList<>();
    private Strategy strategy = new LowestCardFirstStrategy();
    private String name = "Player" + playerNo++;
    Package visible full
```

```
private static int playerNo = 0;
```

```
Constructor needed
```

```
public Player build() {
```

return new Player (name, strategy, health, manaSlots, mana, deck, hand);

Fluent API

public PlayerBuilder withCardsInDeck(Integer... manaCost) {
 this.deck = stream(manaCost).map(Card::new).collect(toCollection(ArrayList::new));
 return this;

```
public PlayerBuilder withNoCardsInDeck() {
    this.deck = new ArrayList<>();
    return this;
```

Setting properties via fluent API

```
this.hand = stream(manaCost).map(Card::new).collect(toCollection(ArrayList::new));
return this;
```

```
public PlayerBuilder withNoCardsInHand() {
    this.hand = new ArrayList<>();
    return this;
```

public PlayerBuilder withManaSlots(int manaSlots)
this.manaSlots = manaSlots;
return this;

public PlayerBuilder withMana(int mana) {
 this.mana = mana;
 return this;

public PlayerBuilder withHealth(int health) {
 this.health = health;
 return this;

Mocking Behavior

Interface has no implementation yet

public interface CardPicker -

int pick(int[] cards);

@Mock

private CardPicker cardPicker;

@Test

```
public void shouldDiscardDrawnCardWhenHandSizeIsFive() {
    player = aPlayer().withCardsInDeck(1).withCardsInHand(1, 2, 3, 4, 5);
    when(cardPicker.pick(anyDeck())).thenReturn(1);
```

```
player.drawCard();
```

```
assertThat(player.getNumberOfHandCards(), is(equal
assertThat(player.getNumberOfDeckCards(), is(equal
```

Mock Behavior for this Test

Trashcan Refactoring

CardPicker turned out to be overengineered



@Test

public void shouldDiscardDrawnCardWhenHandSizeIsFive() {
 player = aPlayer().withCardsInDeck(1).withCardsInHand(1, 2, 3, 4, 5);

pub.

ker

face

player.drawCard();

assertThat(player.getNumberOfHandCards(), is(equalTo(5)));
assertThat(player.getNumberOfDeckCards(), is(equalTo(0)));

Mocking BDD Style

import static org.mockito.Mockito.when;

@Test(expected = IllegalMoveException.class)
public void playingCardShouldFailWhenStrategyCannotChooseCard() {
 when(strategy.nextCard(anyInt(), anyListOf(Card.class))).thenReturn(noCard());
 per.playCard(anyPlayer());

Can be confused with Given-When-Then part Can be confused with Given-When-**Then** part

Mocking BDD Style

import static org.mockito.BDDMockito.given;

Sugar coating for BDD syntax

@Test(expected = IllegalMoveException.class)
public void playingCardShouldFailWhenStrategyCannotChooseCard() {
 given(strategy.nextCard(anyInt(), anyListOf(Card.class))).willReturn(noCard());
 play lavCard(anyPlayer());

Matches its meaning in **Given**-When-Then structure

Avoid Redundancy

Redundant & spoiled with Implementation Details

@Test

public void shouldPlayCardsInOrderFromLowToHigh() {
 assertThat(strategy.nextCard(10, Card.list(0, 1, 2, 3, 8)), is(Optional.of(new Card(0))));
 assertThat(strategy.nextCard(10, Card.list(1, 2, 3, 8)), is(Optional.of(new Card(1))));
 assertThat(strategy.nextCard(9, Card.list(2, 3, 8)), is(Optional.of(new Card(2))));
 assertThat(strategy.nextCard(7, Card.list(3, 8)), is(Optional.of(new Card(3))));

Another slight redundancy

Avoid Constants

public static final Optional<Card> CARD_0 = Optional.of(new Card(0)); public static final Optional<Card> CARD_1 = Optional.of(new Card(1)); public static final Optional<Card> CARD_2 = Optional.of(new Card(2)); public static final Optional<Card> CARD_3 = Optional.of(new Card(3));

Disturbs the reading flow

@Test

public void shouldPlayCardsInOrderFromLowToHigh() {
 assertThat(strategy.nextCard(10, Card.list(0, 1, 2, 3, 8)), is(CARD_0));
 assertThat(strategy.nextCard(10, Card.list(1, 2, 3, 8)), is(CARD_1));
 assertThat(strategy.nextCard(9, Card.list(2, 3, 8)), is(CARD_2));
 assertThat(strategy.nextCard(7, Card.list(3, 8)), is(CARD_3));

Syntactic Sugar

@Test public void shouldPlayCardsInOrderFromLowToHigh() { assertThat(strategy.nextCard(10, Card.list(0, 1, 2, 3, 8)), is(card(0))); assertThat(strategy.nextCard(10, Card.list(1, 2, 3, 8)), is(card(1))); assertThat(strategy.nextCard(9, Card.list(2, 3, 8)), is(card(2))); assertThat(strategy.nextCard(7, Card.list(3, 8)), is(card(3)));

public static Optional<Card> card(int card) {
 return Optional.of(new Card(card));

Improves Legibility and removes Redundancy

More Syntactic Sugar

@Test

public void shouldPlayCardsInOrderFromLowToHigh() {
 assertThat(strategy.nextCard(10, Card.list(0, 1, 2, 3, 8)), is(card(0)));
 assertThat(strategy.nextCard(10, Card.list(1, 2, 3, 8)), is(card(1)));
 assertThat(strategy.nextCard(9, Card.list(2, 3, 8)), is(card(2)));
 assertThat(strategy.nextCard(7, Card.list(3, 8)), is(card(3)));

Magic Numbers

Different Level of Abstraction

Syntactic Artificial Sweetener

@Test

public void shouldPlayCardsInOrderFromLowToHigh() {
 assertThat(strategy.nextCard(vithMana(10), fromCards(0, 1, 2, 3, 8)), is(card(0)));
 assertThat(strategy.nextCard(vithMana(10), fromCards(1, 2, 3, 8)), is(card(1)));
 assertThat(strategy.nextCard(vithMana(9), fromCards(2, 3, 8)), is(card(2)));
 assertThat(strategy.nextCard(vithMana(7), fromCards(3, 8)), is(card(3)));

No-Op Syntactic Sugar for Legibility private int withMana(int mana) {
 return mana;

private List<Card> fromCards(Integer... cards)
 return Card.list(cards);

Syntactic Sugar reduces Redundancy

Test Diabetes

Too much Sugar is bad for your Test

@Test

public void shouldUseHealingUntilHealthIsAbove20() {

assertThat(strategy.nextMove(withMana(10), andHealth(17), fromCards(3, 3, 4)), is(move(card(3), HEALING))); assertThat(strategy.nextMove(withMana(7), andHealth(20), fromCards(3, 4)), is(move(card(3), HEALING))); assertThat(strategy.nextMove(withMana(4), andHealth(23), fromCards(4)), is(move(card(4), DAMAGE)));

Customer Matchers can medicate this

@Test

public void shouldUseHealingUntilHealthIsAbove20() {

assertThat(strategy.nextMove(vithMana(10), andHealth(17), fromCards(3, 3, 4)), isHealingWithCard(3)); assertThat(strategy.nextMove(vithMana(7), andHealth(20), fromCards(3, 4)), isHealingWithCard(3)); assertThat(strategy.nextMove(vithMana(4), andHealth(23), fromCards(4)), isAttackingWithCard(4));

Custom Matcher

Encapsulation of Expectation

public static Matcher<Move> isPerformingActionWithCard(int card, Action action) { return new TypeSafeMatcher<Move>() { 0verride public boolean matchesSafelv(Move move) { Optional<Card> moveCard = move.getCard(); return moveCard.isPresent() && moveCard.get().getManaCost() == card && move.getAction().eguals(action); @Override public void describeTo(Description description) { description.appendValue(action).appendText(" with card ").appendValue(card); **@Override** public void describeMismatchSafely(Move move, Description description) { description.appendText("was ").appendValue(move.getAction()) .appendText(" with card ").appendValue(move.getCard().get()); Produces helpful java.lang.AssertionError: Error Messages Expected: <DAMAGE> with card <2> but: was <HEALING> with card <1> at org.hamcrest.MatcherAssert.assertTha at org.hamcrest.MatcherAssert.assertThat at de.kimminich.kata.tcg.strategy.AiStrated

public static Matcher<Move> isAttackingWithCard(int card) return isPerformingActionWithCard(card, DAMAGE);

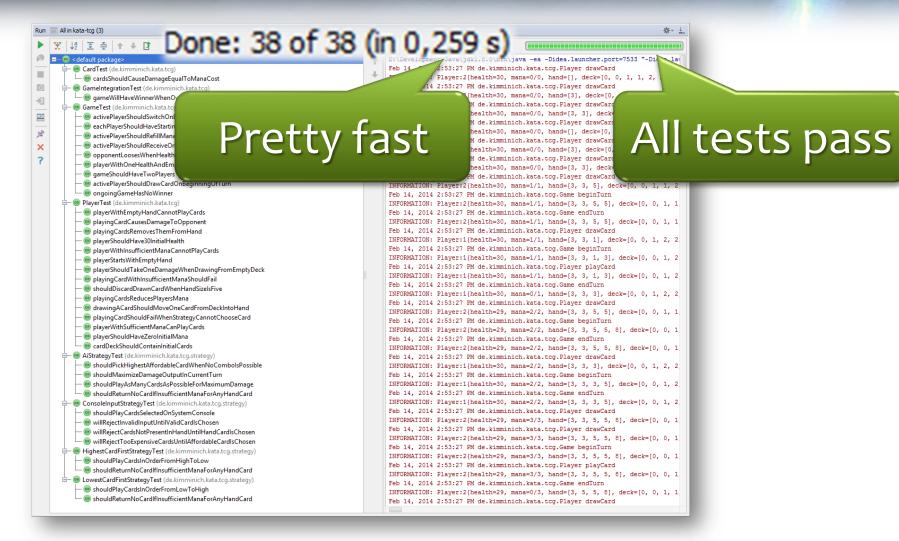
public static Matcher<Move> isHealingWithCard(int card) return isPerformingActionWithCard(card, HEALING);

> Even better with just a little bit of Sugar

Demo | Q&A

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Demo: Test Execution



Demo: Code Coverage

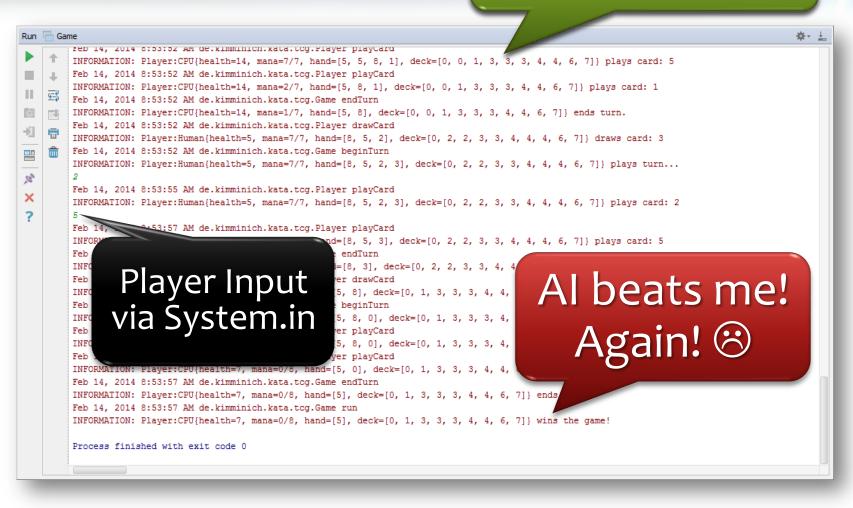


public static void main(String... args) {

new Game (new Player ("Human", new ConsoleInputStrategy()), new Player ("CPU", new AiStrategy())).run();

Demo: Human vs. Al Game

Ugly Retro UI



Thank you for your attention!

Recording of this talk at ,,Agile Saturday X[•] in Tallinn, Estonia https://vimeo.com/92886146

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